BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SES-

SION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public-No. 31.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-sembled, That there shall be appointed, in manner pro-vided in the second section of the act to which this is

additional, two assistant examiners, each to receive an annual salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commis-

sioner be authorised to employ temporary clerks to do

any necessary transcribing whenever the current business of the office requires it: Provided. however, That

instead of salary, a compensation shall be allowed, at a rate not greater than is charged for copies now fur-

aished by the office.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commis-

sioner is here authorised to publish a classified and alphabetical list of all patents granted by the Patent Office previous to said publication, and retain one hundred copies for the patent office and nine hundred copies be deposited in the library of Congress, for such dis-

tribution as may be hereafter directed; and that one thousand dollars, if necessary, be appropriated, out of the patent fund, to defray the expense of the same.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That, the sum of three thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and

twenty-two cents, be, and is hereby, appropriated from the patent fund, to pay for the use and occupation of rooms in the City Hall by the Patent Office.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, 'I hat the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated from the patent fund to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner,

for the purchase of necessary books for the library of the Patent Office.

having been patented in a foreign country more than six months prior to his application: I ravided, That the

or composition of matter, prior to the application by the inventor or discoverer for a patent, shall be held to pos-

vention; and no patent shall be held to be invalid by rea-

son of such purchase, sale, or use prior to the applica-tion for a patent as aforesaid, except on proof of aban-

donment of such invention to the public; or that such

not exceeding one though d dollars, le, and the same is

hereby, appropriated, cut of the patent fund, to be expended by the Commissioner of Patents in the collec-

tion of agricultural et tistics; and for the agricultural purposes; for which the said Commissioner shall account

in his next annual report.

See 10 And he it further enacted, That the provisions of the sixteenth section of the before recited act

Patents or by the chief justice of the District of Colum-

bia, upon appeals from the decision of said Commissioner, as well as where the same shall have been refused

on account of, or by reason of, interference with a pre-

Sec 11. And he it further enacted, That in all cases

where an appeal is now allowed by law from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents to a board of exem-

incrs provided for in the seventh section of the act to which this is additional, the party, instead thereof, shall have a right to appeal to the chief justice of the district court of the United States for the District of Co-

lumbia, by giving notice thereof to the Commissioner, and filing in the Patent Office, within such time as the Commissioner shall appoint, his reason or appeal, speci-

fically set forth in writing and also paving into the Patent Office, to the credit of the patent fund, the sum

of twenty-five dollars. And it shall be the duty of said chief justice, on petition, to hear and determine all such

appeals, and to revise such decisions in a summary way, on the evidence produced before the Commissioner, at

such early and convenient time as he may appoint, first notifying the Commissioner of the time and place of

hearing, whose duty it shall be to give notice thereof to all parties who appear to be interested therein, in such

manner as said judge shall prescribe. The Commissioner shall also lay before the said judge all the original

papers and evidence in the case, together with the grounds of his decision, fully set forth in writing, touching all the points involved by the reasons of appeal, to which the revision shall be confined. And at the request of any party interested or at the desire of the indee the Commissions and the misses the commissions are all the case.

jndge, the Commissioner and the examiners in the Patent Office, may be examined under cath, in explanation of the principles of the machine crother thing for which

6. And be it further enacted, That no person shall

AN ACT in addition to "An act to promote the pro-

gress of the useful arts.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY, LY J. . NOBLE & J. DUNLOP, No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street, FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States. Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren nan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Theters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

Advertising .- One square of 14 lines, orless, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company,



HARTERED by the CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kenstucky in March last. CAPITAL 300,000 DOL-LARS!-This Company willinsure Buildings, Fur-niture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat BOATS, and their CARGOES

against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President. WM. S. WALLER,

JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, Directors. DANIEL VERTNER, THOS. C. OREAR, H. H. TIMBERLAKE, J. A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor. Lex. May 7, 1838 21-tf

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N. Orleans, 60 Hhds. prime Sugar;
130 Sacks Rio, Havana and Java Coffee;
80 Boxes Halves and Qrs. M. R. + aisins; 20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine; 25 Erls. Lf. Sugar;

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest rates. CARTY & COOK,

No. 16, corner of south upper and water sts.

Lex Warch 12-11-tf Int. & Obsr. insert.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.



HE subscriber respect ully intorms his customers and the the Cabinet Making Business at his old stand on Main-street, immedi tely opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a lew doors below Logan's corner,

where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine

for themselves, as he is determined to sell burgains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at in future, be recorded without any charge whatever.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That a sum of money city or country. Lexington, Sept 5, 1838 36-tf

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN of the SOUTH & WEST!

EN E STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Reces, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

And be it further enacted, that the provise ions of the sixteenth section of the before recited act that the Lexington Kentucky Reces, during the ensuing shall e tend to all cases where patents are refused for any reas n whatever, either by the Commissioner of Patents or by the chief justice of the District of Colum-

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier. A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister

A Filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of

A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drun-

A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Ta-

Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigrees of each, on the day of sale. The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip,

the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.

MILES C SELDEN. Richmond, Va Feb. 26, 1839 -11-td.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION, HICKORY JOHN,



II.L stand the ensuing season at the farm of THOS. H. HUNT, 3 miles west of Lexi gton, lying le-tween the Leestown and Geo Town roads, and will be let to marcs at \$40 each, payable in the season, which expires on the 15th July next, or \$50 payable on the 1st of Norember thereafter. The best blue grass pisturage gratis to mares from a distance, but I am not to be held re-

sponsible for accidents or escapes.

TFor particulars see Bills, and the Observer & Reporter, and the Intelligencer.

March 28, 1839 - 13-tf.



will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairma

kers and Upholsteress.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed, Terms of sale favorable. HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-45

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That there be paid annually, out of the patent fund, to the said chief justice, in consideration of the duties herein imposed, the sum of one hundred dollars.

JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. RH. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States. and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839. M. VAN BUREN.

[Public-No. 32.]

AN ACT giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-semiled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorised to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain, to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for these purposes,: may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year unless sooner dis-

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to exist before tongress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized if he deem the same expedient, to accept the service of any number of volunexpedient, to accept the service of any number of volun-teers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner pro-vided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen, approved May twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

be debarred from receiving a patent for any invention or discovery, as provided in the act approved on the fourth Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event of day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to which this is additional, by reason of the same either of the contingencies provided for in this act the President of the United States shall be authorized to complete the public armed vessels now authorized to law, and to equip, man and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States, and to build, purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man, such vessels and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers, whose waters communicate with the United States and Great same shall not have been introduced into public and common use, in the United States, prior to the application for such patent: And provided, also, That in all cases every such patent shall be limited to the term of years from the date or publication of such Britain as he shall deem necessary to protect the United foreign letters patent.

See 7. And he it further enacted, That every person or corporation who has, or shall have, purchased or constructed any newly invented machine, manufacture,

States from invasion from that quarter.

Sec 5. And he it further enacted. That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated, and placed at his disposal for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stack signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track signed by the Position of the Treasury is a track of the Treasury is a sess the right to use, and vend to others to be used, the specific machine, manufacture, or composition of matter so made or purchased, without liability therefor to the inventor, or any other person interested in such incates of stock signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, orany part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered a terpublic notice for proposals for the same: P-ovided, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus horrowed after the semi-state. ing any sum or sums thus berrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent, payable semi-annually

purchase, sale, or prior use has been for more than two years prior to such application for a patent.

See 8. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eleventh section of the above recited act as requires Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of the payment of three dollars to t e Commissioner of Patents for recording any assignment, grant, or conveyance of the whole or any part of the interest or right under any patent, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated cut of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain: Provided. The President of

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding one million of dollars of the appropriation made in this act to repairing or arming fortifications along the sea-

Sec 8. And be it further enacted. That whenever militia or volunteers are called into the service of the United Stater, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall receive the same

See 9. And he it further enacted, That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress and no longer. on a count of, or by reason of, interference with a previously existing patent; and in all cases where there is no opposing party, a copy of the bill shall be served upon the Commissioner of Patents, when the whole of the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the applicant, whether the final decision shall be in his favor APPROVED, March 3d. 1839.

[Public-No. 33.1

AN ACT to alter and amend the organic law of the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress as-sembled, That every bill which shall have passed the council and House of Representatives of the Territo-ries of Iowa and Wisconsin shall, before it become a law be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their inated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent: tog-ther with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that Pouse it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the vote of both Pouses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assemin like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it

shall not be a law.

Sec 2. And be if further enacted. That this act shall not be so construed as to deprive Congress of the right to disapprove of any law passed by the said Legislative Assembly, or in any way to impair or alter the power of Congress over laws passed by said assembly.

March 28, 1839—13-tf.

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

IME Subscriber respectfully incretificate of his proceedings and decision, which shall be entered of record in the Patent Office: and such decision, which shall be entered of record in the Patent Office: and such decision, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not where. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names. I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairma

of the principles of the machine or other thing for which a patent, in such case, is praved for. And it shall be the duty of said judge, after a hearing of any such case, is praved for. And it shall be the duty of said judge, after a hearing of any such case, is praved for. And it shall be the duty of said judge, after a hearing of any such case, shall papers to the Commissioner with a patent of congress over laws passed by said assembly.

Approved. Approved, March 3d, 1839.

[Pollic—No. 34.]

AN ACT to define and establish the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the States of America, in Congress assembled. That the middle or center of the main channel tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the middle or center of the main channel tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the middle or center of the main channel tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the middle or center of the machine or other than the duty of a patent, in such case, is praved for. And it shall be certered of his proceedings and decision, which shall be certered of five or nearly such case. Provided, however, That the confirment of the Territory of Iowa shall have considered the said of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the middle or center of the tives of the U sioner of Patents shall have power to make all such regulations in respect to the taking of evidence to be used in contested cases before him, as may be just and reasonable. And so much of the act to which this is additional, as provides for a board of examiners, is hereby repealed.

**Proved That the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory so far or to such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such extent as the said Territory of Iowa shall have concurrent jurisdiction upon the said Mississippi river with such

FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore American. ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Liverpool arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening, in seventeen days from Liverpool, bringing 94 cabin passengers. The Liverpool advices are to the 20th of April, and the London to the 19th evening, both inclusive. We are indebted

to the attention of Captain Duff for a file of London and Liverpool papers of the latest dates. From the New-York journals before us,-and principally from the Commercial Advertiser,-we make up the following summary of news: The intelligence by this arrival is of high inte-

rest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden turns in the progress of events has taken place, which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and show the folly of political prophecy. For months past our tidings from Europe have been full of gathering clouds on the political horizon, daily increasing in blackness and in volume, and wearing an aspect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible that they must be unattended with tempest and convulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them dispersed, and all around is sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and our own country have entirely disappeared-the occasion of jealousy and bickering between England and France, and Russia and England, have been removed by courteous diplomacy-in the East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded by such a change as almost totally removes the possibility of serious trouble-in France, the wisdom and firmness of the King have piloted him safely through the difficulties of his position, and the factious projects of his enemies are scattered to the winds-the long pending quarrel between Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted-and, in a word, the whole aspect of European affairs has not been for many years more strongly indicative of

quiet and prosperity than at the present moment. The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Times writes, under date of April 20-

The last accounts from Maine excite some interest in the minds of the British public. The temperateness and forbearance of the American genral government, as well as the more softened tone of the authorities in Maine, holl out every hope that a satisfactory adjustment will be accomplished, and that peace, so desirable, will be preserved. The whole current of British feeling tends in that direction, and the strong impulse of mutual inteests, it is to be trusted, will keep it so.

The Cotton Market .- The Liverpool cotton market, it will be remembered, had declined from the 23d March to the 6th ult, the date of our latest previous advices, about &d per lb, on American descriptions, and the market remained in a dull state. We now learn that the demand for cotton from the 6th April to the close of the week ending on the 12th, had been more animated, resulting in an improvement of 121d on the reduced quotations of the 6th. The week ending the 19th ultimo, had, however, again been characterized by great dullness, and although previous quotations were continued, sales had in some instances been made on lower terms. The arrivals had been numerous at Liver-

March, per Roscius, hence. A prominent item of intelligence relates to the Ireland. money market, as some uneasiness was apprehended that it would be so tight as to affect our exchan-

changes were improving. John Galt, the author, died at Greenock, April

The Liberals of Liverpool had given Daniel O'

Connell a public dinner. Twenty two shocks of earthquake were felt in Savoy at the end of last year, or in the 1st quarter

the day time, and not one when the weather was rainy. A present of fifty superb Cashmere shawls, from England for Queen Victoria, from the Persian Court. The margins represent triumphal proces-

sions of Camels and Arab steeds, sumptuously ca-

parisoned, Elephants and palanquins and musicians,

high pictorial perfection, far surpassing any thing THE BIBLE -In the House of Commons, April 11th, the Lord Advocate stated, in answer to a question from Sir G. Clerk, that it was not the intention of the Government to renew the patent (which will expire on the 17th of July next) granted to the Queen's printer in Edinburgh, conferring the exclusive right of printing the Bible; but that a measure would be brought in to secure the purity of the text in the printing of the Bible, and at the

PAGANINI.—The physicians despair of being able to prolong the days of this eminent artist, who appears to have lived for some time past by positive enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave a fortune of ten million of francs (£400,000) which according to his last intention will be divided among his musical colleagues, both in France and Italy, whose number is sated at between 700 and 800.—[France Musicale.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

market for American securities. Considerable her letter. Five per cents, sterling, were sold at 93, and some had excited among the nobility. sales of Illinois Six per Cents. were done at 93.

noon; but on the contrary, they have been generally flat.

As a counterpoise to the unsatisfactory state of the exchanges, the exportation of the precious metals during the past week have been very small. PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons recommenced business on Monday, the 8th April. Lord John Russell gave the form of his motion on the government of Ireland, as follows:-

"That it is the opinion of this house that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland, of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the laws and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom."

On the 9th Mr Labouchere moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill providing for the temporary government of the Island of Jamaica. As was done in Lower Canada, it abolishes the House of Assembly for the term of five years, and establishes a Council by which the government shall be administered, with the aid of three special commissioners. Mr Labouchre went at length into the causes which have mide this measure necessary, detailing the various proceedings of the Assembly, &c. &c. The bill was to have its second reading on the 19th.

In answer to a question Lord Palmerston stated, that he had sent to Mr Fox, at Washington, the draft of a convention for the adjustment of the boundary question, by the appointment of a joint commission to define the boundary; and that when the answer of the U. S. government should be received the papers would be laid on the table.

On the 10th there was no quorum. On the 11th nothing of interest was done. On the 12th, in the House of Lords, papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica were moved for, and ordered.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel rought forward an amendment to Lord John Russell's motion on the government of Ireland. It was to the effect that the appointment of a committee of inquiry by the House of Lords did not justify ministers in calling upon the House of Commons for a declaration of opinion, and that it was not fitting for the House of Commons to call in question the right of the other house to inquire into the state of Ireland.

Mr Duncombe gave notice of an amendment which he should offer if Lord John Russell's motion prevailed -- to the effect that it was expedient to make further reforms in Parliament.

Lord John Russell announced his intention of moving to expunge from the police bill the clauses extending the metropolitan police to the city of

[These were the clauses against which the Common Council remonstrated in their address to the Queen, when they got such an ungracious answer.]

Monday, April 15 .- The House and all its galeries were crowded at an early hour; and at 6 o'clock Lord John Russell commenced speaking in support of his motion on the government of Ireand. His speech is said to have been one of the ablest his Lordship ever made; and the ministerial and whig papers speak of it as triumphant.

Sir Robert Peel replied, in support of his amendment. He mainly relied on the points assumed in pool from the United States, and vessels generally the amendment, and the impolicy of adopting any repo ted having seen very severe weather. The measure that might bring on a collision between latest dates from this country were to the 26th of the two houses, touching only incidentally on the real question of Lord Normanby's government in The debate was continued through the week,

and was not completed on the 19th, which is the date ges, but there is no serious ground of apprehen- of our latest London paper. No doubt was entersion—on the contrary there is a gradual revival in tained as to the result, the Irish members and most the sale of American securities, and foreign ex- of the liberals going en masse in support of the ministry.

The other proceedings in either house were of little interest, as well as we can judge from the summary in the Liverpool papers.

Sir Frederick Lamb, Lord Melbourne's brother and heir presumptive, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Beauvale. He has been of the present. Only seven of them took place in for many years ambassador at Vienna. Lord Ponsonby, the ambassador at Constantinople, has also been made an Irish Viscount. The opposition papers pretend to consider these elevations as a sort the looms of Shiras and Ispahan, has arrived in of "putting his house in order" by Lord Melbourne, in anticipation of leaving office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had declined serving on Lord Roden's Irish committee of inquiry-assigning the same reason that was given by Lord woven with exquisite taste, and exhibiting also a Normanby for his refusal.

The marriage of the Marquis of Douro and Lady Elizabeth Hay, was solemnized on the 18th. The wedding cake weighed more than 80 lbs, and was superbly decorated with military trophies, the arms of Wellington and Tweddale, &c.

The affair of Lady Flora Hastings continued a subject of remark and discussion. Her brother. the Marquis, had written and published a long and very severe letter to Lord Melbourne, demanding the immediate dismissal of his sister's slanderers-

said to be Ladies Portman and Tavistock and Sir same time allow unlimited freedom in its publica-James Clark; and his mother the dowager Marchioness had also written to the Queen, urging and finally insisting on discovery and public disgrace of her daughter's maligners. To the first letter Lord Melbourne replied, by order of the Queen, declaring her Majesty's anxious wish to do every thing in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora and her family; but on the dismissal of Sir James Clark being again peremptorily demanded, his lordship replied that the demand was so unprecedented and objectionable, that even his high respect for the Marchioness and her family would permit him to There is decidedly an improved feeling in the do nothing more than acknowledge the receipt of

sales of United States Bank shares have been ef- The opposition papers, as may be supposed, make fected both yesterday and this morning, at 241. 7s. a terrible to-do about this untoward affair; and the 6d., and some in the afternoon were made at 241. very thin attendance at the Queen's first drawing 10s. per share, ex. div. A quantity of Mississippi room for the season, was ascribed to the disgust it

The Queen, poor girl, was doing all she could to We are sorry to state that the rates of exchange do not show any alteration for the better this after-quently to the royal dinner parties, and expressly de-

FROM THE EAST.

The accounts from Central Asia are highly favorable We give such extracts as will serve to show the move

London, April 16.—An Indian mail has arrived by way of Egypt, with accounts to the 23d of February from Bombay. As regards India they are of a favorable nature, our troops having obtained the command of the Indus by the surrender of Hydrabad and Bukkur, which took place without any resistence. Indus by the surrender of Hydrabad and Burkur, which took place without any resistance. It is is also stated that the Ameers of Sinde have declared their adhesion to the British government. The valuable steamer Semiramis was wrecked on the 13th of February, near the

mouth of the Indus.

The Delhi Gazette of the 13th states, that the army of Schah Soojah had passed the Indus, and was encamped at Shirkarpore, but the news of the pacific state of Scinde had not reached the army of the Indus on the 24th of January. The reports of battles between the Scindians and the Bombay troops are declared to be unfounded. Some apprehensions existed of a formidable attack on the troops under Sir John Keane at Hyderabad, and a detachment under Sir Willoughby Cotton had conse cently been ordered up to his support. Sir A. Burnes was with the advanced force, and Sir H.

Fane at Rorner. It was expected that the army at Shikapore would be detained there for some time, and no active movements appear to be contemplated in any quarter. Lord Auckland was at Delhi on the 12th of Feb. Gen. Allard, a distinguished officer in the service at Runject Singh, died at Peshawar on the 23d of Jan.

ject Singh, died at Peshawar on the 23d of Jan.

FRANCE.

The victory of the King over the coalition was evinced in the result of the election for President of the Chamber, which took place on the 16th of April. The candidate of the coalition was Odillon Barrot—the ministerial candidate was M. Passy. The latter was elected by a majority of 30, greatly to the surprise and mortification of the Carlists and republicans, and the other odds and ends who had united in the hope of forcing the King to a virtual surrender of his authority. The upshot of the matter is, that a sufficient number of the Doctrinaires, late opponents of the King, and Count Mole, have gone over—satisfied, probably, that the rule of their late allies would be more mischievous than any thing the King would be more mischievous than any thing the King

It was presumed that after this triumph Marshal Soult would renew his endeavor to form a ministry—that he would be successful—and that the new cabinet would be almost identical with that of Count Mole. If Thiers should join it, it would have an overwhelming majority at its command—if he should keep aloof, its majority would be smaller, but still probably sufficient.

The French government is said to have offered its me-

diation between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The French and English Ambassadors at Constantino ple are said to have agreed to an arrangement, in conse quence of which an Anglo-French squadron will be formed of six ships of the line, four frigates and ten smaller vessels, to watch the Turkish fleet on its issuing from the Dardanelles. Sir B. Stopford is also to send five ships of the line to Alexandria, and Admiral Lalande is to station three at Tunis. By this means, it is hoped, both the Turkish and the Egyptian fleet will be prevent-

ed from wantonly provoking a collision.

The Court of Cassation has decided against the appeal of Marsaud from the sentence of the tribunal at Brest, by which he was condemned to death, with Raimond, for the murder on board the Alexandre. Raimond did

not appeal.

Lord Brougham and Messrs. Hume and Leader were at Paris during the recess. The former had been ill. A public dinner was offered him and declined—a private letter says because it was expected that Monsieur Papineau would also be present.

PORTUGAL. There was a ministerial interregnum in this kingdom also. The ministers resigned in a body, in consequence of being descated in the Chamber of Deputies on a bill they had introduced for increasing the army; and up to the 8th of April all attempts to form a new cabinet had been unsuccessful.

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian. EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD, AT

BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, March 2s, 1839. "Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, R. I. sometime since, and sent under the command of an offi-cer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux, has been tried and found guilty, but on occount of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that 7 men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half hour's time in order that he might write to and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 30,000 intimately acquainted with Gen. Andrew Jackson, our book stores

nied it to him. that the French authorities in the United States experi- a true and correct likeness. Indeed, we might mutiny and murders, are still in the United States, and that all the entreaties of the Commander of the French tour of the countenance perfect in size, form and man-of war Bergere, could not induce the Americans to give them up.

SAM JONES.

It would appear from what follows, that Sam Jones has been doing a worse business than catching "a load of Clams." But, badinage apart—if the narrative is true, there is something of the Rhoderick Dhu in it: 'That whistle garrison'd the glen, With fifty Semi-no-la men."

Georgia Journal. From the Savannah Republican, May 1.

LATE FROM ST. AUGUSTINE. We are indebted to a gentleman arrived here yester.

7 days from Key Biscayne, has politely furnished us

with the following. A day or two previous to his sailing from Fort Dallas, a party of about 20 soldiers were sent out under command of a sergeant, to cut steamboat wood. After the sentinels were posted and the men commenced their work, one of them to alarm his companions, gave a mimic Indian yell, at the top of his voice, when suddenly rose up in full view almost within gun-shot, a body of 50 Indians. The sergeant promptly formed his men, and commenced a pursuit joined by Lieut. Ruggles, who on hearing the alarm, left orders, for the remainder of his company to follow. The Indians moved off leisure-ly, preserving their distance, running when the soldiers run, and walked. Finding pursuit unavailing, the detachment returned-

the working party by surprise, when the accidental whoop of the soldier caused them to be discovered.

There is no later news from the high contracting par-ties Major Gen. Maco: ab and Sam Jones; but as their s strong presumptive evidence that the Indians are genierally out of ammunition, Sam will probably not exact

"Thereby hangs a tail," as the monkey said when he placed his hand on his rump.

"Something rotten in Denmark," as the fellow said ven he swallowod the egg. "Don't rob yoursolf," as the farmer said to the

lawyer, ven he called him hard names. "Terrible presure in the money market," as the mouse said when the keg of spice rolled over him.

The Hon. R. G. Dunlop has delivered his credentials to the President of the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—Ball. Am.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON. DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- The democrats of Fayette county will not forget, that a meeting will be held at the Court House, in Lexington, on the

second Monday in June, at 3 o'clock P. M. A long article was handed us by Mr W. A. Verbryke, for publication in the Gazette, (as an advertisement,) animadverting on some publications of J. G. Trotter Esq., in the Western Globe. We promised to insert the article; but upon a mature examination, we deem it couched in such terms, that it would not have the effect intended by its author; and must beg to decline its insertion. The M. S. will be returned on application.

By reference to our advertising colums it will be seen, that the sale of "Longwood," the property of Jas. L. Hickman, Esq., will "come off" on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

While "all the world" are in town at the races, we would advise them to visit Matthers' Cabinet Ware-Room, on Main street, and they will get a feast of the eyes that will doubly repay them for their trouble. If they are not satisfied with that, let them walk down to Dimick's, on Hunt's Row, and they can get a "sight" on just the same terms.

We are authorized to announce William Duncan, of Jessamine county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Garrard, Mercer, Anderson and Jessamine. Mr Duncan is a plain, honest, intelligent, and talented farmer.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road company, on Monday last, in this city, the following gentlemen were elected

Jacob Ashton, Wm. M. Brand, Chas. S. Morehead,* James Guthrie, Levi Tyler.

*Mr Morchead was elected in place of Wm. A. Cocke, who declined a re-election. The others are old members.

BUST OF GEN. JACKSON.-Mr Hart, the Sculptor, who was engaged to repair to the Hermitage, to take the bust of Gen. Jackson, has returned to Lexington, having performed the duty assigned to him by the Committee. He has succeeded admirably in moddelling a perfect likeness of the veteran hero, and supplied the subscribers with copies. Having the mould, Mr Hart can still furnish a few gentleman wishing a copy, can be supplied by leaving his name at this office, or with Dr. C. W. Cloud, where a likeness can be seen.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of eminence, who are intimately acquainted with Gen. Jackson, will bear testimony to the correct- Philadelphia, Baltimore, Augusta, (Geo.) New Or- to the South Western Rail Road Bank, she would receive

francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully de- take pleasure in saying that we have examined the It is very much wondered at, in Bordeaux, why it was Bust executed by Mr J. T. Hart, and find it to be

WM. CARROLL, FELIX ROBERTSON, R. ARMSTRONG. JNO. C. McLEMORE.

Nashville, 1st. January, 1839."

It has been generally known, that, during the suspension, Mr. John Norton of this city made a demand upon the Northern Bank for six thousand dollars, which he had there in deposite. That the day in the steamboat Forester, for the St. Augustine Her-ald of the 25th, and the News of the 27th ult. We copy the following from the former paper:

INDIAN NEWS.—Capt Kenyon, of the Schr. Elizabeth,
There were the statement of the Schr. Elizabeth,
There were the statement of the Schr. Elizabeth,
There is a statement of the Schr. Eli a Notary public, who was the teller in the Bank, and had it protested. That he instituted suit in the Fayette Circuit Court, and obtained a judgment against the bank for the amount of his demand, with interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per anuum, as provided in the charter. From this judgment king it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his the bank appealed.

The delay in deciding this case by the appellate court, has been a subject of general conversation,

for months past. We are at length enabled to give the opinion of It is supposed the Indians contemplated surrounding the Court of Appeals, as delivered in the 8th May inst., with an account of the preliminary proceedings; which we do, without comment at this time. "COURT OF APPEALS, State of Kentucky, 11th

> "The Northern Bank of Ky, appellant,] against, John Norton, Appeller.

ette Circuit Court. On motion of the Appellee, it is ordered that the appellants show cause, on the 20th day of the term, why the appeal shall not be dismissed, because they have

failed to file a transcript of the record, within the time prescribed by law." of the record, and the rule against them is discharged."

ing hours? On general principles of law, their liability to an action for the recovery of the deposite itself, de-pends upon a demand and refusal within the same hours. And with regard to the damages, at least, there could be no recovery by the depositor, unless this fact were

established.
The Court, therefore, erred, in instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff, the amount of the deposite and the 12 per cent. damages thereon, if they should believe certain facts, of which, the fact of a demand and refucertain facts, of which, the fact of a demand and refusal in the usual banking hours, was not one. And as the evidence was not only not conclusive, but was not even direct on this point, and left the fact as to the time of the demand, to rest merely on inference, which might or might not have been drawn by the jury, the records do not contain a sufficient foundation for the judgment. "For the essential fact to which we have adverted, having been withdrawn from the jury, is not proved by their verdict, and the court cannot assume it, in support of the judgment.

the case, to exprese an opinion. "Wherefore, for the single error in the instruction before noticed, the judgment is erroneous.
"It is, therefore, considered by the court, that the judgment of the circuit court be reversed; and the cause remanded for a new trial, in conformity with this opin-

ion, without the payment of costs, which is ordered to be certified to said court."

The Spring Races, over the Lexington Association Course, commenced on Tuesday last. Result of the FIRST DAY, Tuesday, May 21.

BRENNAN'S STAKES-A silver Pitcher of the value of \$100; \$100 entrance, for three year olds, mile heats. Nineteen named, seven started, as follows: W. S. Busord's b f Minstrel, by Medoc,

E. Warfield's c Gazan, 3 y'rs old, by Sir Leslie, dam Directress, crim-son and yellow. Spear & Lelley's c c Morehead by Medoc, dam Multiflora; dress buff, r. Vansweargen's c c Darnley, by John Richards, dam Lady Gray by Sir Richard, green and buff,

James J. Allen's b c Robert Bruce, by Clinton, dam by Archy, red and blue, R. Downing's [J. L. Downing's cf by Singleton dam Isabella by Hep-hestion; lilac, 3 4 dis.

J. McIntoh's g c Emigrant, by Cadet, dam by Contract, distanced. Time: 1st heat 1m $51\frac{1}{2}$ s; 2d 1m 52s; 3d 1m $51\frac{1}{5}$ s.

The afternoon race, was won by Joseph Clinton's rf

Roanna, 3 years old, by Archy of Transport, dam by

Time: not reported to us.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC .- EMERson's First Part .- A small book having the above title, has been sent to us, through the post office, postage paid! We profess not to be a competent judge of the work, until we shall have an opportunity of testing its utility, by placing it in the hands additional busts, at the low price of \$25. Any of a child of the proper age, which we shall do; book in Arithmetic."

From the Washiegton Globe. SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a permitted to publish the following extrrcts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerson and Mr. Stevenson, as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.

MR. STEVENSON TO LORD PALMERSTON. Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprized that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the U. States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue, of this provision, the undersigned has now the leaves of accumulation his Lordship that the President of honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indica-ted wishes of Congress,) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotia-tion, which has heretofore been agreed on, from Wash-ington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their gar." 'Yes, massa.' "Cuff, set it down on the

himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in madesire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualities by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed espectfully to urge the early consideration of her Ma-

esty's Government. The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embar-rassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently ex-plain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subplant the earnessness with which is has present the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectaa judg-ment tions which are entertained by his own Government, but of the Fay-that it will be the means of leading to such an adjust tions which are entertained by his own Government, but ment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

LORD PALMERSTON TO MR. STEVENSON.

"Dec. 24, 1838. It is ordered that this cause be reargued at the next term."

"April 9, 1839. This cause came on and was re-heard, but the court not being sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion; viz:

"The liability of the bank, under the 5th section of its charter, to pay damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the amount of money previously deposited therein, depends expressly, and essentially upon the fact, that payment of the amount, in gold or silver, is demanded and refused at the bank, "in the usual banking hours" On general principles of law, their liability to an action for the recovery of the deposite itself, de-United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten of the facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotsation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her onventional division of the territory in dispute, her duestions presented by the assignment of errors, and the arguments of counsel—we are of opinion, that there is no other substantial error in the record to the prejudice of the appellants, unless it be as to the acruing damages included in the judgment; as to the propriety of which, in the form of action, the court is not entirely satisfied, and do not deem it necessary, in the present as part of the case, to express. rey of the territory to be made for the purpose of en deavoring to trace upon the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Gov-ernmeets for this end and her Majesty's Government ernmeets for this end and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issne, or furnish to the Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America, would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless produce bad effects in

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's commu-(Signed,)
PALMERSTON.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1839.

From the Observer and Reporter. To the Editor of the Observer and Reporter:

Sir:-As gross misrepresentations are going the rounds The first race yesterday, was won by R. Moseby's chayears old, by Frank, dam by Hamiltonian, at two heats.

Six:—As gross misrepresentations are going the formula of the public presses, and are also made by stump orators, I request that you and all Editors fliendly to the cause of truth, will republish the charter that passed the Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, grant-publish. ing Banking privileges to the South Western Rail Road Bank in this State. From it your readers will see, that instead of a charter dictated to Kentucky by S. Carolina for a Bank, to pay no bonus to the State, and irrespon sible thereto, it was only a power conferred on a compa ny to establish a Branch in the State. at all times subject to the control of the Legislature, and that, instead of to the control of the Legislature, and that, instead of its paying no bonus for Banking privileges, by the 24th section of the act, it was to pay the tax that our Banks paid, not exceeding a tax of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; and a right to impose any higher or greater tax was reserved to the State—a right not reserved on other State institutions. That by the 34th section, the Legislature reserves the right to examine the Branch, and that on the oaths of its officers.

In fine, the reader will see, from an impartial reading yet from the great variety of cuts introduced, and of the bill, that the Branch was wholly under the control of the State of Kentucky, and that, instead of its the probable interest that a child would take in paying less, it would in fact pay more. The State Banks pay a bonus of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; but as them, would seem to point to it as a valuable First the State owns one third of the Stock, she receives a bonus of only two thirds of a half per cent on the \$100 from the Stockholders for the privilege of Banking; It is advertised for sale in Boston, New York, whereas the State of Kentucky not being a subscriber Philadelphia, Baltimore, Augusta, (Geo.) New Orleass of the artist:

"We, the undersigned, who have been long and ntimately acquainted with Gen. Andrew Jackson, unimately acquainted with Gen. Andrew Jackson, the million of capital employed. Whereas the State receives from the Branch located here a elear revenue of five thousand dollars annually, on the million of capital employed. Whereas the State receives from the other Bank, she would retain the dark she would retain the south western kan Road Bank, she would retain the dark she would retain the stockholders the entire tax of first the xottine tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of first the artist tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of first the entire tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of the form its stockholders the entire tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of the form its stockholders the entire tax of the from its stockholders the entire tax of the form its stockholde on the million of capital employed in the Northern Bank and Bank of Kentucky. So that when this charter is read and understood, it will be for the people to decide whether a Bank, the incorporation of would reduce the rate of exchange between the South special Minister to England at present, and we are and West to one half per cent. from the shaving prices heretofore extorted from our traders, and replenish our Treasury at the rate of \$5000 annually, has not been and is not grossly misrepresented. R. WICKLIFFE.

May 20, 1839.

"If we cannot alter things,

Why then we'll change their names, sir." In days of yore, when drinking flip was a fashonable mode of disipation, a worthy old gentleman came near losing his life by its excessive use .-While danger thus stared him in the face, he made a solemn vow that if he recovered he never would taste another drop of flip. Health returned, and with it his former apetite. Selfdenial could not long maintain the supremacy. "Cuff," said he one day to a favoured and favourite slave, "bring me a mug of beer." "Yes, massa," "Now drop in some sunion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the hearth and stick the hot end of the andiron in it."-Cuff paused a little. "Massa, me thought you swear you drink no more flip." "This is not flip, Cuff; you may call it warm sweetened beer, with a little rum in it." "Yes, massa, me berry tickled to-but -" "But what, you black rascal?" "Me berry much afraid de debil set it down flip."-Barre Gaz.

> NEW GOODS, FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main street. WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Marcomprising British, French, India and American

DRY GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friend and customers, have been selected for RETALING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inlucements with any house importing to our market Soliciting an early call. we assure them no pains will be

spared to accommodate.

FOur stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL Her Majosty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

George Hill, of Cennecticut, to be Consul of the U.S. for the port of Boodroom, in Turkey in Asia.

Arnold Plumer, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Seth Salishure, consultation in the place of Seth Salisbury, removed.—Ib.

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst, by the Rev. W. Holman, Mr. John Crow, to Mrs. Margret Pitchford, both of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

NEW GOODS,

UST received, and for sale, by CAVINS & BRAD-FORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS. &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslins, Chally Muslin, Delanes, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c.
ALSO—a few thousand Spanish Cigars, all of which,

will be sold low at public or private sale.

CAVINS & BRADFORD. Lexington, May 23, 1839.



Cincinnati Jockey Club Races. HE SPRING MEETING, will commence Tues-day 11th June, (instead of the 3d or 4th week in

FIRST DAY .- Ohio Breeders' Plate, value \$200, for three year olds, bred in the state of Ohio; mile heats. Second Race, same day ..- Proprietors' purse \$100, free for any thing; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.-Wednesday.-Cincinnati Plate, splendid Tea Service, value \$500; the amount of entrance governed by the number of subscribers.

Second Race, same day-A Post Stake, for three year olds: \$100 each. THIRD DAY .- Thursday .- Jockey Club Purse, \$500; three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY .- Friday .- Proprietors' purse, \$250, mile heats; best three in five. FIFTH DAY .- Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile

Owing to the Sweepstakes (as proposed in the first advertisement,) not being filled, the purses are differently arranged.

This beautiful Course will be in good order. The Stables are excellent. The Brighton House, contiguous to the track, affords every accommodation that gentlemen can desire, under the superintendance of Mr. H. Gates, a gentleman filling the station with much ability. LEWIS SANDERS.

Having been appointed by the Jockey Club, Collector of this Spring's subscription from the members, I will guarantee the payment of the purses advertised. GEO. CREAN.

23 busi to fash .ts & Edge's Saddler Shop, am rs' Wholesale Grocery. by strict attention to their bu c, that any work entrusted to n the best, neatest and most fan I superintend, in person, the n 0 0 Searls de rothers and by public, UP in the and publ UP m wi RI be 3

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POR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

		MOMMOTH	SCHEME		
1	66	\$35,295	60	66	150
1	66	10,000	63-	66	130
1	66	5,000	63	66	100
1	66	4,000	63	66	80
1	66	3,500	63	46.	60
1	66	3,292	126	66	50
1	66	3,000	126	66,	40
0	66	2,000	3,717	66	20
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F1: -1-	-4- 610	CII .			The same of the same of

Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. 75 number Lottery, 12 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. OR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 45, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the consolidated Lotteries of Maryland— Class 10, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md.,

June 5, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers, SCHEME. 25 Prizes of -10,000. 194 65 44 3,000, 30, 25, 20, 15, 2,000. 65 " 65 " 1000. 130 4 130 " 300. 4550 ... 23436 " Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, OR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 46, for 1839, to be determined by the draw-ing of the Virginia State Lottery—Class 3, for 1839.— To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., June 8, 1839. D S.

Gregory & Co. Managers. GRAND SCHEME. 28 Prizes of — \$30,000 62 " 100 80 6,000 5,000 62 " 4,000 60 2,000 124 " 124 " 500 24583 " Tickets, \$10 Shares in proportion. 75 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots

A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Main street, next door to the Library.

To Stammerers.

ROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four C. H. CHAPMAN Lexington, May 2, 1839.

From the Philadelphia Presbuterian. CHURCH CASE.

morning, May 8th, as follows:

cession, is not itself a member of the body; and in that respect it is unanimous. Having no corporate quality in itself, it is not a subject of our correctover the form and manner of choice in filling them. It would be sufficient for the civil tribunals, therefore, that the assembled commisioners had constitument in its own way, without regard to its fairness | require it. in respect to its member; with this limitation, however, that it had the assent of the constitutional majority, of which the official act of authentication would be at least, prima facie evidence. It would Assembly is a homogenous body, uniting in itself, be immaterial to the legality of the choice, that the majority had expelled the minority, provided a majority had expelled the minority, provided a majority had expelled the minority of the choice, that the without separation of parts—the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government; and subject to his rule—not he to theirs. They were chosen jority of the whole body concurred in the choice.— its acts are referable to the one or the other of them, according to the capacity in which it sat sembly, and it would be an unerring test in the case of a division, could a quorum not be constituted of less than such a majority, but unfortunately, a quorum of the General Assembly may be constituted of the cardinal principles of natural justice, and the reason is, that the dependence of the constitution of the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the dependence of the constitution of the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the dependence of the constitution of a very small minority, so that two, or even more, distinct parts may have all the external organs of legitimate existence. Hence, where, as in this instance, the members have formed themselves into separate bodies, numerically sufficient for corporate capacity and organic action, it becomes necessary to vince us that the disorder had come in with the ascertain how far either of them was formed in obe- sanction of the Assembly itself. The first article didience to the conventional law of the association, rected missionaries (the word is signflicant,) to the which for the purpose only, is to be treated as a rule new settlements to promote a good understanding of civil obligation. new settlements to promote a good understanding betwixt the kindred to sects. The second and

is convenientto call the Old School party, was cer- tle a Congregational minister, of a Presbyterian tainly organized in obedience to the established minister to be settled by a Congregational church; order; and to legitimate the separate organization of but these provided for no recognition of the people its rival. In contravention, as it certainly was, of in charge, as a part of the Presbyterian body -at every thing like precedent, would require the pre- least they gave them no representation in its govsen ation of a very urgent emergency. At the ernment. But the fourth followed a mixed congrestated time and places for the opening of the ses- gation to settle a minister of either denomination; sion, the parties assembled, without any ostensible and it committed the government of it to a standdivision; and, when the organization of the whole | ing committee, but with a right to appeal to the body had proceeded to a certain point, by the insturmen- of male communicants if the appellant were a Contality of the moderater of the preceding session, who gregationalist, or to the Presbytery if he were a for that purpose, was the constitutional organ, a Presbyterian. Now it is evident the Assembly deprovisional moderate was suddenly chosen by a signed that every such congregation should belong minority of those who could be entitled to vote, including the exscinded commissioners. The question on the motion to elect, was put, not by the Chart, but by the mover himself, after which the seceding party elected a permanent moderator, and immediately withdrew, leaving the other party provided in conclusion, that if the "said stand-of-second forgonization by the choice of the moderator of the second forgonization by the choice of the moderator of th to finish its process of organization, by the choice of its moderator for the session.

In instification of this apparent irregularity, it is urged that the constitutional moderator had refused an appeal to the commisioners in attendance, from his decision, which had excluded from the roll, the names of several commisioners who had been unconstitutionally severed, as it was alleged, from the Presbyterian connection by a vote of the preceding session. It is conceded by the argument, that if the synods with the dependant presbyteries by which those commisioners were sent, had been by which those commissioners were sent, had been by the Assembly on other occasions is unconstitutionally severed, as it was alleged, from constitutionally dissolved, the motion was one which the moderator was not bound to put, or the commissioners to notice; and that what ever implication of assent to the decision which ensued, might otherwise be deduced from the silence of those who refused to speak out, about which it will be necessary to say something in the sequel, there was no room for any such implication in the particular instance. It would follow also, that there was no pretence for the deposal of the moderator, if indeed such a thing could be legitimated by any circumstance, of refusing an appeal from his exclusion of those who had not color of title, and consequently, that what else might be reform, would be revolution. And this leads to an inquiry into the constitutionality of the act of excision.

The sentence of excision, as it has been called, was nothing else than an ordinance of dissolution. It bore that the synods in question, having been formed and att ched to the body of the Presbyterian church, under, and in execution of the plan of uncise of which, the Synods were competently represented ion, "be, and are hereby declared to be, out of the and heard by their commissioners. ecclesiastical connexion of the Presbyterian church from the contemplation of it as a judicial sentence pro in the United States of America; and that they are not in form or in fact an integral portion of said church." Now it will not be said that if the dissolved synods had no other basis than the plan of union, they did not necessarily fall along with it, and it is not pretended that the Assembly was incompetent to repeal the union prospectively, but it is contended that the repeal could not impair rights of

membership which had grown up under it. On the other hand, it is contended that the plan of union was unconstitutional and void from the beginning, because it was not submitted to the presbyteries for their sanction; and that no right of membership could spring from it. But viewed, not as a constitutional regulation which implies permanency of duration, but as a temporary expedient, it acquired the force of a law without the ratification of those bodies. It was evidently not intended to be permanent, and it consequently was constitutionally enacted and constitutionally repealed by an ordinary act of legislation; and those synods which had their root in it could not be expected to survive it. There never was a design to attempt amalgamation of eccleastical principles which are as immissible as water and oil; much less to affect a comixture of them only at particular geographical points. Such an attempt would have compromised a principle at the very root of presbiterian government which requires that the officers of the church be set apart by special ordination for the work. Now the character of the plan is pulpible, not only in its title and provisions, but in the minute of its introduction into the Assembly.

to do. We are to determine only what was done; the reasons of those who did it are immaterial. If the acts complained of were within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, their decision must be final, though they decided wrong. This was predicated of judicial jurisdiction, but the principle is necessarily as applicable to jurisdiction for purposes of legislation. I cite the passage, however, to show that after a successful resistance to the

that a committee was raised "to consider and digest a plan of government for the churches in the gest a plan of government for the churches in the OPINION OF THE COURT.—Gibson, chief justice, delivered the opinion of the court, on Wednesday General Association of Connecticut;" and that the plan adopted in conformity to its report, is called To extricate the question from the multifarious a Plan of Union for the new settlements." The mass of irrelevant matter in which it is enclosed, avowed object of it was to prevent alienation - in othwe must in the first place ascertain the specific | er words, the affliation of Presbyterians in other character of the General Assembly, and the rela- churches, by snffering those who were yet too few tion it bears to the corporation which is the imme- and too poor for the maintainance of a minister. diate subject of our cognizance. This Assembly temporarily to call to their assistance the members has been called a quasi corporation; of which it of a sect who differed from them in principles not bly, and that their names were properly excluded from has not a feature. A quasi corporation has capaci- of faith, but of ecclesiastical government. To that the roll. ty to sue and be sued as an artificial person: which end, Presbyterian ministers were suffered to preach the Assembly has not.—It is also established by law; to Congregational churches, while Presbyterian which the Assembly is not. Neither is the As- churches were suffered to settle Congregational sembly a particular order or rank in the corporation ministers; and mixed congregations were allowed though the latter was created for its convenience; to settle a Presbyterian or a Congregational minissuch for instance, as the shareholders of a bank or ter at their election, but under a plan of governjoint stock company, who are an integrant part of ment and disciplin adapted to the circumstances .the body. It is a segregated association, which Surely this was not intended to outlast the inability though it is the reproductive organ of corporate suc- of the respective sects to provide separately for themselves, or to perpetuate the innovations on Presbyterian government which it was to produce. It was obviously a missionary arrangement from the ive jurisdiction, or of our scrutiny, farther than to first; and they who built up Presbyteries and Syascertain how far its organic structure may bear on | nods on the basis of it, had no reason to expect the question of its personal identity or individuali- that their structures would survive it, or that Conty. By the charter of the corporation, of which it is gregationalists might, by force of it gain a foothold the handmaid and nurse, it has a limited capacity to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power that the proposition of the p feasible properties plainly put before them; and the power which constituted it, might fairly repeal it and dissolved the bodies that had grown out of it, ted an actual body; and that it had made its appoint- whenever the good of the Church should seem to

Could the Synods, however, be dissolved by a legislative act? I know not how they could have been legitimately dissolved by any other. The its acts are referable to the one or the other of self-organization, only in the event of his absence at the them, according to the capacity in which it sat opening of the session. Corporally present, but refusing when they were performed. Now had the exscintoperior his function, he might be deemed construct

A glance at the plan of union is enough to con-The division which, for purpose of disignation, it third permitted a Presbyterian congregation to setto a Presbytery as an integrant part of it; for if its minister were a Congregationlist, in no way connected with the Presbyterian church, it would be impossible to refer the appellate jurisdiction to any Presbytery in particu ing committee of any church, shall depute one of themselves to attend the Prespytery, he may have the same right to sit and act in the Presbytery as a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church." For what purpose if the congregation were not in Presbyterial fellowship?

gregation were not in Presbyterial fellowship?

It is said that this jus representation was predicated of the appeal precedently mentioned; and that the exercise of it was to be restrained to the trial of it. The words, however, were predicated without restriction; and an implied limitation of their meaning, would impute to the Assembly the injustice of allowing a party to sit in his own cause, by introducing into the composition of proved by the order which it took as early as 1791, in the case of an appeal from the sentence of the Synod of Philadelphia, whose members it prevented from voting on the question, (Assembly's Digest, p. 332,) as well as by its general provision that members of a judicatory may not vote in the superior judicatory on a question of approving or disapproving their records, (Id, page 333.) The principle has since become a rule of the constitution, as appears by the Book of Discipline, chap. VII. sec. 3, paregraph 12. As the representatives of those anomalous congregations, therefore, could not sit in judgment on their own controversies, it is pretty clear that it was intended they should be represented generally, else they would not be represented at all in the meils of the church, by those who might not be Pres yterians; and that to effect it, the principle of Presby terial ordination was to be relaxed, as regards both th ministry and eldership; and it is equally clear, that had the Synods been cited to answer for the consequent re laxation as an offence, they might have triumphantly appeared at the bar of the Assembly with the plan of That body, however, resorted to nion in their hand. the only constitutional remedy in its power; it fell back, so to speak, on its legislative jurisdiction, in the exer-

Now the apparent injustice of the measure arises nounced against parties who were neither cited nor heari-—which it evidently was not. Even as a legislative act it may have been a hard one, though certainly con stitutional and strictly just. It was impossible to eradicate the disorder by any thing less than a dissolution of hose bodies with whose existence its roots were so in tertwined as to be inseparable from it, leaving their ele ments to form new and less heterogeneous combinations. Though deprived of Presbyterial organization, the Presbyterian parts were not excluded from the church, provision being made for them, by allowing them to attach themselves to the nearest Presbytery.

It is said there is not sufficient evidence to establish

the fact that the exscinded synods had actually been constituted on the Plan of Union, in order to have given the Assembly even legislative jurisdiction. The testimony of the Rev. Mr Squier, however, shows that in ome of the three which were within the State of Ne ork, congregations were sometimes constituted without ers; and the Synod of the Western Reserve, whe charged with delinquency on that head, instead of deny ing the fact, promptly pointed to the Plan of Union for its justification. But what matters it whether the fac were actually what the Assembly supposed it to be? I that body proceeded in good faith, the validity of its en actments cannot depend upon the justness of its conclusion We have, as already remarked, no authority to rejudge its judgments on their merits; and this princ ple was asserted with conclusive force by the presiding judge who tried the cause. Upon an objection made to the inquiry into the composition of the Presbytery of Medina, it was ruled that "with the reasons for the proeedings of 1837, (the act of excision) we have nothing odo. We are to determine only what was done; the

We find in the proceedings of 1801, page 256, introduction of evidence of the fact, it lies not with the

posed, were, at least for purposes of representation, dis-solved among them; for no Fresbytery can be in connec-tion with the General Assembly, unless it be at the same time subordinate to a Synod also in connection with it, because an appeal from its judgment can reach the tribunal of the last resort only throughout that channel. It is immaterial that the Presbyteries are the electors: a Synod is a part of the machinery which is indispensab to the existence of every branch of the Church. It a pears, therefore, that the commissioners from the ex-scinded Synods, were not entitled to seats in the Assem-

The inquiry might be rested here; for if there were no color of right in them, there was no color of right in the adversary proceedings which were founded on their exclusion. But even if their title were clear, the refusal f an appeal from the decision of the moderator, would e no ground for the degradation of the officer at the call f a minority; nor could it impose on the majority an obfigation to vote on a question put unofficially, and out of the usual course. To all questions put by the establish-ed organ, it is the duty of every member to respond, or be counted with the greater number, because he is sup-posed to have assented beforehand to the result of the process pre established to ascertain the general will; but the rule of implied assentic general will; but the rule of implied assent is certainly inapplicable to a measure which when justifiable even by extreme neces sity, is essentially revolutionary, and based on no preestablished process of ascertainment whatever.

To apply it to an extreme case of inorganic action, as was done here, might work the degradation of any presiding officer in our legislative halls, by the motion and ing to a conventional rule, when the body is to be resolved into its original elements, and its rules and conven tions to be suspended by the very motion. For this reason, the choice of a moderator to supplant the officer of the chair, even if he were removable at the pleasure of the commissioners, would seem to have been unconsti

But he was not removable by them, because he had not derived his office from them; nor was he answerable to them for the use of his power. He was not their mod erator. He was the mechanical instrument of their or

There can be no occasion for its action sooner; for hough the commissioners are necessarily called upon to ote for their moderator, their action is not organic, but individual. Doctor Mason's motion and appeal, though the clerks had reported the roll, were premature; for, though it is declared in the twelfth chapter of the form of government, that no commissioner shall deliberate or vote before his name shall have been enrolled, it follows not that the capacity, consummated by enrolment, was expected to be exercised during any part of the process of organization, but the choice of a moderator; and moreover, the provision may have been intended for the case of a commissioner appearing for the Arst time, when the house was constituted.

lie bodies, whether legislative or judicial, secular or ecclesiastical, are too prone to forget the golden precept—"Let all things be done decently and in order." But these are merely instances of irregularity which have passed, sub silento, and which cannot change a rule of passed, sub silento, to the substitute of sitive enactment. It seems then that an appeal from the decision of the moderator did not lie; and that he incurred no penalty by the disallowance of it. The title incurred no penalty by the disallowance of it. The title of the evecinded commissioners could be determined only by the action of the house, which could not be had before its organization was complete; and in the mean time he was bound, as the executive instrument of the preceding assembly, to put its ordanance into execution; for to the actual assembly, and not to the moderator of the preceding one, it belonged to repeal it.

It would be decisive, however, that the motion, as it was proposed, purported not to be in fact a question of degredation for the disallowance of an appeal, but one of new and independent organization. It was, ostensible as well as actually, of transcendental power, whose purpose was to treat the ordinance of the preceding assembly as a nullity, and its moderator as a nonentity.

sembly as a nullity, and its moderator as a nonentity. It had been prepared for the event avowedly before the meeting. The witnesses concur that it was prepared as affect silent members with an implication of assent however, the ground of the motion and nature of the question must be so explicitly put before them as to prevent misconception or mistake; and the remark that heralded the question in this instance, pointed at, not a removal of the presiding incumbent, but a separate organization to be accomplished with the least practicable interruption of the business in hand; and if they dicated any thing else they were deceptive

The measure was proposed not as that of the body, but as a measure of a party; and the cause assigned for not having proposed it elsewhere, was that midviduals of the party had been instructed that the purpose of it ould not be legally accomplished in any other place ity of the process by which the choice of a substitute, not a successor, was effected, left no space for reflection or debate. Now before the passive commissioners could be affected by acquiescence implied from their silence, it ought to have appeared that they were apprised of what was going on; but it appears that even an attentive ear-witness was unable to understand what was done. The whole scene was of unprecedented haste, insomuch that it is still a matter of doubt, how the nuestions were put Now, though these facts were fairly put to the jury, it is impossible not to see that the redict is in this respect manifestly against the current f the evidence.

Other corroborative views have been suggested; but it is difficult to compress a decision of the leading points in this case into the old fashioned limits of a judical opinion. The preceding observations, however, are deemed enough to show the grounds on which we hold that the assembly which met in the First Presbyterian Church was not the legitimate successor of the Assemlly of 1837; and that the defendants are not guilty of he usurpation with which they are charged.

Rogers, J.—Opinion.

After the patient and impartial investigation, by me, of this cause, at his prius, and in bank, I have nothing at this time to add, except that my opinion remains unchanged on all the points ruled at the trial. This explanation is deemed requisite, in justice to myself, and notecause it has become necessary (in a case, in some respects, without precedent, and presenting some extraorlinary features) to prevent misapprehension, and misre

"Tell the truth, and shame the Devil."- This is an old adage, and we do not see it more strongly illustrated than it was recently in one of our city but requested that the boy who did it should rise in in his place and stated that he did it, and told how it was done. The father of the youth sent word to the teacher that he would send a glazier and have the glass set, but one of the sub-committee returned for answer, that the city would most cheerfully pay the expense in such a case, where the lad so manfully, full and fairly acknowledged the fact.

[Boston Times.

Great Excitement in Boston!!

REMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FA CULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesetter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skilful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observain several cases which have come under their observa-tion, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of dis-interested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr's. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy. We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraor-dinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues

day-and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly beknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia

Medica since the days of HIPPOGRATES.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. We further learn that the general Agent Crute Santive has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumber Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. IPs. usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "Confirmed Consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his worderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his which has greatly relieved me. The pain in my side is comparatively well, and my strength has gained very much. I feel confident that the Sanative alone has affore ded me the relief, and I would cheerfully recommend it to

whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty

Amherst, N. H., Jan 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland —I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his noom—he had settled his affairs und prepared to meet his ate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838. Dear Sir .- The Matchless Senative has had a wonderfu effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a nan who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheuma ic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has re cently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dres himself without any trouble, and thinks he stall wholly Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y .,? March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir -- In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it-and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It the house was constituted.

Many instances may doubtless be found among the ninutes, of motions entertained previously; for our public bodies, whether legislative or indicial scenless and the substitute of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully. &c. convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838. Dear Sir-Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficialand one case in particular, in which it performed a von-der. I can procure you a good certificate from the pa-tient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the hearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir-The Matchless Sanative is very highly exteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use.
Yours, &c. SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838. Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some a tonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by Mall, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Dont fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per punce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838. Dear Sir-My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with pal-pilation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its Yours respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK good effects.

Plymoth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir-I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you.

A liberal price will be paid for them, by the Committee of the Lexington Fire Companies.

C. W. CLOUD, Chairman Com. ISAAC B, RICH, Respectfully, &c

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838. Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McIlhery had been wasting away in a seated consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely and he is now so well as to be about his or. him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his or-

Indeed, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H. The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it.-No mistake. She had been visi ted by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

Sole Agent for Claremout Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me. "My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always or generally attended to her domestic concerns unschools. A pane of glass had been broken, and the foregrant attended to know, not what boy did it, beforegoart of last winter, when she had a sudden and stressed for last winter, when she had a sudden and the master enquired to know, not what boy did it, breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physical and the stressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physical and the stressed for breath. his seat and state how he did it—the master not isseat and state how he did it—the master not tissed with his treatment of her case, though her distress knowing whether it was done by one of the scholars or not—upon which a lad very promptly rose in his place and stated that he did it, and told how and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CON-SUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them exactly according to the directions, her applied to the directions and has a second to the direction of the same taking them exactly according to the directions. petite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and has continued gradually to recover so that Ido notknow but

her health is now as good as it has been since we mar-

ried, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one half bottles when she called herself well.

Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838."

From the Vermont Phonix.
HEAR YE!—THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE (sold by DUTTON, CLARKE & Co., Agents for Brattleboto', Vt.) has effected many cures of diseases so obstinate as to resist the skill of Physicians and the power of other remedies. The following are a few of the Testimonials of the efficacy of this medicine, which they now cheerfully lay before the public. Many more individuals can be referred to by them as having been greatly benefitted by using the Sanative.

This certificate from Thomas Crosby, of Brattleboro.
This certifies that my daughter has for a long time been in a decline, and has tried many medicines without effect. She has made use of the Matchless Sanative, which has greatly relieved her. It restored her appetite and sleep, which she had not before enjoyed for a long time. I would certainly recommend it to all suffering with consumptive complaints. time. I would certainly resonant with consumptive complaints.

THOMAS CROSBY.

Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the all who are suffering with lung complaints, and advice them to try the medicine without delay SAMUEL CUTTING.

Guilford, March 19, 1838.

Certificate from Henry Clark, Esq., of Brattleboro.
This certi ies that I had suffered for many months frem an obstinate cough which resisted a great variety of modicines, until I used a bottle of the Matchless Sanative, which removed it entirely in the course of two or three weeks and restored me to excellent health

HENRY CLARK. Brattleboro, March 12th, 1838.

LAND, General Agent, 188 Washington street, Boston where numerous letters certifying to the good effects of the Medicine may be seen. Also, sold by most of the Postmasters in America, and at Lexington, Ky., by DANIEL BRADFORD, Agent. Price, three and one third rix dollars (\$2 50) per half ounce. Dec. 4, 1838. -21-tf

Longwood for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction on the 29th of May inst., this desirable residence, on the 29th of May inst., this desirable residence, containing 14 ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it in the city limits, about one mile from the Court-house. Upon it is a Dwelling house of Brick, conveniently arranged, and of the most substantial kind, and all necessary out buildings. The grounds are all well improved as any in the vicinity of the city, and ornamented with the most choice and delightful Shrubbery and Fruit Trees, that this climate boasts of. I consider it unnecessary to

enter into a lengthy description of this property, as persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine it for themselves, and I am sure that no description I could give of it can equal its merits.

Also, at the same time, will be offered for safe, 14 ACRES adjoining the above, fronting on Main Cross Street, immediately out of the city limits, in progress of being improved. An equal number of acres, as desirable for improving and converting into a residence can able for improving and converting into a residence, can-not be procured in the same distance of the city.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third Cash, and the balance in ne and two years, with interest.

[] Hour of sale 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JAMES L. HICKMAN. Lexington, May 2, 1839.

RAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bowman & Dunn, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

Western Emporium.

UST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great cast to style and quality. The public in general are care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to THOMAS RANKIN, No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839.

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIM-MINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

FIRE! FIRE!!

ANTED immediately, TWELVE POLES, from 20 to 30 feet large strickly 20 to 30 feet long—straight—and free from—not to exceed 5 inches in diameter at the butt. May 16, 1833. 20-3t.

R. H. Menifec

AS resumed the practice of Law. Besides the Courts held at Lexington, he will attend the Court Appeals, the Federal Court, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Scott. Lexington, May 16, 1839 20-1m

Doctor Holland

AS changed his residence to Mrs. Harper's, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House. Lexington, May 2, 1839.

SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENT J. S. GOINS,

PROFESSOR of Shaving and Hair cutting, returns his grateful thanks to the citizens and public, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and he hopes by his permits a commenced business. sonal attention to business to merit a continuance to

their patronage.

His College is on Main Street, near the Phonix Hotel, and immediately opposite the Gazette Office, where he delivers lectures, on shaving and hair cutting, from daylight until 10 o'clock at night.

194 cents A single lecture on shaving,
Do.

do. hair cutting,
25 do.
In front of his lecture room is his Fancy Store where

mong other things he has the following articles:
Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees and Whiskers,
Shirt collars, Bosoms, and Suspenders,
Hair, Clothe, and Shaving brushes,

Razors and Razor straps of a superior quality, Tobacco and Cigars, Ladies plain and long braids, curls, &c.

French and English colognes, French and English soaps,
Hair pins, and ringlet curling Tongs.
With a great many otherarticles in his line of business:

Immediately back of his Lecture Room is his Bat-House, in complete order, and will be opened on the firs of May for the season. The price for a single bath 25 cents, or five tickets for a dollar. Leqington, may, 9 1837-19 6w

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the WOOL CARDING & SPINNING,

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties carded immediately.

[F] He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CAR-

PETING.
CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wood.
ISAAC SPRAKE.

Lexington, May 2, 1839.

SAMUEL OLDHAM, Barber and Hair Bresser,

No. 18. Main Street Lexington. ETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 12 or 15 years, and is happy to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues his business in all its branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hetal, and nearly average. branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Intelligencer Office, where he gives his undivided personal attention to the wants of his customers. The public are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, and from his long experience in his interest, and his determination to who may lavor him with their custom, and from his long experience in business, and his determination to please, he hopes to be able to continue to give general satisfaction, and solicits a reasonable share of public patronage. He begs leave to inform the public that his FANCY STORE,

Immediately in front of his dressing rooms, is constantly supplyed with every article usually kept in similar establishments. Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:

English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose waters, &c. &c.

Supplementary Management Colognes and Managementary Colognes and Colognes

d Rose waters, &c. &c.

Supr. Bears and Macassar Oil; Antique do.

Ladies Braides of every shade and description,
Ringlet and Puff Curls,
A large lot of Curling tongs,
Gent. Wigs, Toupees, etc.
A large lot of superior Razor and Razor Straps,
Backgammon Draft, and, Chess Boards; Domi-

Hair, Clothe, and Shaving brushes, of best quality, Fine Stitched Bosoms and Collars, a very superior A great variety of Stocks, Neck'kerchiefs, and Sus-

A large lot of Barber's shears, Toys of every description, &c. &c. Together with almost every other article kept in

His BATH HOUSE, immediately in rear of his Fancy Store and Dressing Rooms, is now open for the season.
To those who have once enjoyed the luxury afforded
by a visit to his bath house, he feels it unnecessary to say any thing to induce a repetition of their visits. To others he would remark, that his bathing rooms are furnished wish every thing that necessity, comfort, convenience and neatness would require. Lexington, may 9, 1839-19-tf

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER,) THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refinished, and several new once have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and

will receive particular care and attention. The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those

B. W. TODD. Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEX-INGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

AKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 3D Monday in May Next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLER, President April 9, 1839. 15td of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, large assortment of coarse Men's and Chil dren's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

INR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Dudler's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-tf

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, TTORNIES at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Mainstreet, between Frazer's corner and Biennan's Hotel.

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this

paper. Lexington, March 21-12-tf.

Auction and Commission Store. HE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COM-MISSION BUSINESS, in this City, begleave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, opposite the lower end of the Market house, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,

JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov 22, 1838-47-tf Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in

any part of the City or County. FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and and curative effects on female Very many of the wives and mothers among us are con demned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too

often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness es, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-

ative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH, A This Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHAR-IOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the firstquality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which

will be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manu facturers at New-Ark, free of commission. Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836--55--tf

NEW FIRM.

M'LEAR & BEARD, AVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. McLear, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they would respectfully

inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of Trish Groceries,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, &c &c. are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, which with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their steck as they feel asyred that they can of

fully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their steck, as they feel assured that they can offer as great inducements as any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Crumbaugh's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They well receive and forward gaods at the usual prices.

F. McLEAR,

JOSEPH BEARD.

Lexington, april 25-17-3m

2 2 3 UMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT, and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVI-DENTIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMI-Ly," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents through-out the country.

For sale by D. BRADFURD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

Venetian Blinds and Mattrasses IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for Venetian Blinds and Mattrasses. Persons wanting articles of this king will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms, (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and

English, French, India & American Merchandize, Embracing every description of Goods suited to this Embracing every description of Goods suited to this section and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the West, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accommodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail. Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great

leasure in shewing my Goods.
In the above will be found a splendid assortment of In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. French Painted Lawns, Muslins, Chintz, Embroidered and plain Muslin Delaines, Painted Challys, Light Ispahans; Scotch Ingrain and Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoos, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslin Capes and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Lipen Campric and Silk Hapkerchiefs bons, Linen Cambric and Silk Hankerchiefs.

Good coarse Wool, Janes, Linsey, Socks, Feathers Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods. J. G. MORRISON. March 21, 1839-12-2m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

OWENS would most respectfully inform the citzens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also,

RICHARD OWENS. Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOO I'S and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. Lexington, Dec 13, 1838--50-tf

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation thousands. has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.
FOSTER DEMASTERS.

F. K. HUNT,

October 4, 1838 40-tf

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. WILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. This Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Mesers. Woolley & Wickliffe. Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839-8-3m.

BLUE-LICK WATER. HE first spring arrival of this healthful and deli-cious water, has just been received, by D. Brad-ford. No. 28, Main st., and will be sold by the b-rrel

or smaller quantity.

The price for a barrel will be \$4 50, and in every instance \$5 in addition must be deposited until the barrel April 4, 1839 14.

Plough Making & Black-smithing.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public gen-erally, that they have purchased the well known es-tablishment, formerly be-longing to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prebared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its

oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a ffirst rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be THEIR CONTENTS, where I wil given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B. & H

Ftate, County, Corporation & Company

THE Subscriber is prepared so execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.

FRANKLIN THORPE. April 4, 1839. 14tf.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK. AS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosser East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lex-

ington, where he tenders his services as a Practitioner of Abedicine, More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair

WARE-ROOM? 1st and 2nd Stories-No 17. East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above bu-siness, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattrasses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determina-tion to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without

charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

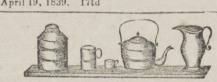
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS. March 21, 1839--12-tf.

Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

A RE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner at my office on the 20th of May NEXT, and receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd. from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred. H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

April 19, 1839. 17td



James Burch & J. C. Noble, Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above bu-

siness, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. No-BLE, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW. They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TINW MARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call. HOUSE-GUTT ERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on

the most reasonable terms. Moending of Astral and other Lamps, and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed. They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVEN-TED WOOD AND LABOUR SA ING

COOKING STOVES, Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the or-dinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS. Lexington, February 14, 1839. - 7tf

SPUN COTTON,

ARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOF (ORN AND WHEAT, say e bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT A. CALDWELL.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

August 23, 1838 34-tf

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to CTDAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well ac. ommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS. OFN. B. I would inform the public that I am pre-pared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait or E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838-48t

WINES.

ADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA-MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and

SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden-In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles; PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and

bottles;

MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;

HOCK-in cases; LOUBIENHEIMER; JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet;] HOCKHEIMER;

MUSCAT-in cases, assorted qualities, some of which

is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;

CHAMPAIGNE—a variety of brands;

SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton. March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself--all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champaigne and Cogniac Brandy,
A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon
Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. March 14, 1839--11-tf.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

Do Mo & Do Wo CRAIGO

OULD inform their friends and purchasers gen crally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having pur-chased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be ena-bled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ: Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS

and CASIMERES, of the finest the city could fur-Plain and Figured Satins, Toilinett, Mersailles, and oth r Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boy's Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handker-chiefs and Children's Dresses; Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Mus-Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;
Pompadore, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;
Mouslin De Lains, Pon De Cherry, Chally and Challietts,
Plain and Embroi ered;
Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poult De Soi, Gro
De Paris and Verita Lutestring Silks, Fancy Colors and
Black:

Black;

Black;
Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby
Ribbed Hoes and Half Hoes;
Ladjes' and Men's White, Bl ck and Fancy Kid, Hoskin, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;
Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens,
Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new

Misses and Children's Shoes; Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior ar-ticles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and l'ea Travs; Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Matts.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RE CAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country grade We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying

D. M. CRAIG,

E. W. CRAIG.



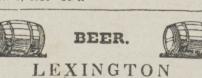
LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE

ESTABLISHMENT. HANKFUL for the very liberal support which have received for the last seven years that I have en in business, I would inform my frie ds and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattrasses, &c. On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which lam to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.
P. S I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any

JAS. MARCH. April 4, 1830 14-tf



BREWEIN,
West Main-Street. opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 .-- 46-6m

JOHN M. M'CALLA, Attorneyat Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library. Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838--48-1y

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD, [SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

ONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the Manufacturing of Hars, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats. The most desirable and fashionable article the marke

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats December 27, 1838 52-\$10:btoih

THE TEXAN EMIGRANT.

TARRATING his Travels and Adventures, and exhibiting a correct Map of the Country; describing Climate, Soil and Productions, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Towns, Laws; Education, Morals, Usages and Customs of the inhabitants, together with the causes of the Revolution, the operations of the content of th tending armies, and embracing a condensed statement of interesting events from the first European settlement in 1692, to the meeting of the Third Congress, which convened at the City of Houston, on the first Monday of November, 1828. Also, an Appendix, containing extracts from the Constitution; the Land, Revenue and Tax Laws, and a Price Convent of Land, Revenue and Tax Laws, and a Price Current of such commodities as are in gereral demand.

BY COL. EDWARD STIFF. BY COL. EDWARD STIFF.

The above work will be printed on good paper, handsomely bound, will contain about 200 pages close print,
and will be delivered to subscribers for \$1 50 cents,
payable on delivery. Any gentleman is authorized to
act as agent for the work, who will interest himself in
obtaining subscribers, a list of which must be forwarded
to New York by the 1st of July, and all such agents
will be remunerated by a commission of 20 per cent.
Relying on the preverbial lib rality of editors and publishers, they are requested to publish this prospectus and lishers, they are requested to publish this prospectus and address for one month, and forward the papers containing the same to the address of the undersigned at New York City, and they may receive payment in Books, at 25 per cent. discount, or in cash, at their option. EDWARD STIFF.

AUTHOR'S ADDRESS.

Since the days of Christopher Columbus, North and South America have been theat es of mighty and im-portant events, and it is well for mankind to review from time to time, the gradual changes that are un-ceasingly occurring in the moral and political world, which not unprofitably call to mind the successive altethe final dissolution of his body, and his entrance on a more even field of the mest absorbing interest.

At the eventful period of the discovery of America,

he whole continent was inhabited by numerous tribes Red men of the forest and prairie, who were destitute of the arts and sciences which characterize the present age; but some improvement had been made, and among the numerous family of native Americans, the Mexicans stood foremost in wealth and improvement, and it was

stood foremost in wealth and improvement, and it was their riches, much of which consisted of the precious metals, which first enticed the cupidity of Spanish inv. ders, who eventually subjugated them to the most grevious and humiliating bondage.

The history of the rapine and murders committed in this far country, by Cortes and his successors, would fill a large volume, and it is not the purpose of the writer to more than briefly allude to them, in marking the progress of events, in a section of America contiguous to and at that tune part and purcel of what is now denomand at that time part and parcel of what is now denom-

nated the Republic of Texas. Americans, in common with the friends of freedom every where, must always view with feelings of lively interest, efforts which are made to spread the influence of institutions similar to our own, and such efforts re-ecive an additional importance, when eminating from a people with whom many of us are connected by ties of friendship and kindred blood. The present position of Texas, when taken in connection with her former history and prospective career, is worthy of the profoundest reflection of the statesman and politician, and while the for the oming volume will furnish lights to guide in researches, the Christian and Philanthropist in every

clime, will find ample materials tull of instruction.

in pursuit of such materials, his labours have been unremitting, and he persuades himself that he has been influenced by a laudable ambition; the country of which he treats being the centre of attraction, the information which he has emboddied will be found useful to his fellow men. He is perfectly convinced that a work of the kind is much needed, as well for purposes above mentioned and to furnish the Texan emigrant a safe guide in conducting him to f vorable locations and in a cheap way acquainting him with every thing he desires to know, as to present Texas with all its advantages and disadvantages, and thus enable those who think of a removal, to knowingly decide whether it is advisable to seek a home in that country or not.

Of the cause- that have contribut d to the production of the causes that have contribut a to the production of this work, the undersigned desires here fronkly to speak; not that he is vamly ambitious of notoriety—had Providence so decreed, he would have by far preferred the quiet walks of private life; but the circumstances. are such, that a sacr d regard to the reputation of himclf and f mily forbids silence

There is a tide in the affairs of men, and the 14th There is a tide in the arrairs of men, and the 14th day of June, 1838, had brought forth a crisis in his.—
The honest but mistaken opinions of some, and the envious malignity of others, had done their work it was a period of gloom and misery. Pecuniary misfortunes, and the description of friends in whom he had confided, had placed him in a most painful situation, and in view of which to remain where he was, the undersigned could discover not one glimmer of hope. Two small and loving sons bound him to life, and his duty to them compelled him to leave their embraces for a time, and seek in the wide world, the materials for their honorable support, and the means to relieve himself from burthens that would there have weighed him down.

His resolution was basilly taken and the life of the second to the seco

His resolution was hastily taken, and 4 o'clock found him rolling out of Baltimere, in bidding adicu to which, he humbly called upon God to witness the direncessity and the integrity of his intentions, and invoke the spirit of the chosen partner of his bosom, whose remains repose in view of the noble monuments which grace that famous city, to guard our orphan children during his pilgrimage, to crown his efforts with success and hasten

The result thus far has answered his ardent hopes. He has traversed the woods of Texas, and returned to his own, his natiue land; and now, in coming before the his own, his nature land; and now, in coming before the public and soliciting their patronage, the undersigned does most solemnly declare, that if there was on his mind one remaining doubt respecting the utility of his labours, or that he had not obtained materials for exten-THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and ber. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and String Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

His head is pressed by the cold clods of the valley, his labors may assist his fellow men, and be of some small advantage to his much loved and orphan sons.

EDWARD STIFF.

New York City, March 21, 1839-12.